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## THE TRIBUNE.

From the Commercial Advertiser. Rev. Dr. Potts to Rev. Dr. Wainwright Rev. and Dear Sir: Our readers, no doubt. have shared with me in my disappointment, at not finding some reference to Calvin and Servetus in your last letter, especially as you trod so closely upon this favorite topic, and as it has quite as powerful a bearing upon the point of exclusive High Churchism, as the topic of predestination and election. There are some kinds of argumentation which are quite beyond the reach of a serious reply; they move the gravest people to indulge in a little harmless mirth. When we consider how admirably inconsequent they are, we find it much more difficult to keep our countenances than to keep our tempers. Of this sort is your argument in favor of High-Church exclusiveness, drawn from the obnoxious doctrines of predestination. There are several other topics, equally pertinent, which I beg leave to suggest for future use, that may serve to amuse, if not to convince. When drawn up, in syllogistic form, they are very striking. One I have just mention- Church, if driven from what you call our 'temed: Calvin burned Servetus-therefore, no Presbyterian can say a word against High-Church monopoly. Or this: - the non-conformists in Eng. land were round-heads, who sang psalms through their noses-therefore, no Presbyterian can say a word against being unchurched. Or this :- the Puritans of New-England always burned witches, always persecuted the Quakers, made blue laws, declared that the whole earth belonged to the Saints, &c. &c. &c .- therefore, no Presbyterian can call in question the charity, modesty and justice of the unchurching dogma.

But even should you take occasion to resort to these or similar specimens of logic, they will not draw me aside from the point in hand. "A time for every thing." They are just as germaine to the true issue as the question of Millerism or Mes. merism, upon both of which points, perhaps, your opponent may be, for all you know, a fanatic .-Were I a believer even in the theory of Lord Monboddo, according to which mankind were originally provided with those caudal appendages vulgarly called tails, that would hardly be a pertinent reply to certain arguments I might adduce to prove that Prelacy is not the indiepensable connecting link between the grace of God and the life of the Church. I may believe, with the great apostle, that for reasons inscrutable to us, the wise, good and just God may and actually does "make men to differ," but surely this does not imply that either myself or you should, of our own motion, be allowed to play the Sovereign among Christian Churches, and elect some and shut out others, upon such futile grounds as that they do not agree with us in our respective notions as to Church order. This is the claim I am resisting, and which I would resist as firmly, were it advanced by a Presbyterian or Congregationalist, as I now do, when it is advanced by a Prelatist. It is not Prelacy, but exclusive Prelacy, monopoliz-

ing Prelacy, that we are now concerned with.

When we have settled this point I will be read, to meet you, and to vindicate rational views upon any of the doctrinal points which are to be found in our standards, and this among them. I will be glad of an opportunity of showing that we held all infants to be elect, and therefore saved, by the grace of Christ, in which respect we differ from you, who make baptism indispensable to their regeneration, and thus to their salvation. And in reference to all mankind, I will undertake to show that neither the quotations you have made from the Westminster confession, nor the 17th article of your own Church, nor the well-known views of the English Reformers, nor the equally well-known views of many of your ablest Prelates of past and present times, militate in any degree against a free Gospel and a large charity. All this I pledge myself to do, if you will hereafter consent to meet me. In the meantime I will dismiss the subject, by delicately hinting that the next time you may wish to deal a blow at an opponent, you would do well to select a weapon which in some of its flourishings will not cut off the heads of many of your own brethren, and strike down one of the articles of your own creed. That I am not making a mere insinuation, destitute of any basis, I refer the reader to the 17th article of your creed, which I

The argument in your last, so far as it touches the point at all, is but a repetition of the former strain. To use a homely comparison, in using which I mean no offence, you find yourself in the condition of the animal in the fable which had lost his brush, and would fain persuade others to put themselves in the same condition. Nay you insist upon it that I am actually in the same condition with yourself, on the question of unchurching. But fact contradicts this. When you can point to an instance in which your opponents have re-baptized or re-ordained any one coming from other Christian denominations, I give you leave to hold up my bigotry and inconstancy to scorn. When you can show that one of your number has partaken of the symbols of communion at the hands of Christian ministers who do not admit the absolute necessity of Prelacy-when you can produce an instance of among us, similar to one among you, in which a modest High-Churchman (speaking of a minister his equal, ave his superior in every quality that constitutes moral and intellectual eignighty,) said of him, "He has no more right to preach the gospel than that dog"-when you can find among us an individual who has gone so far as tocall in question your right even to celebrate marriage-when you cans how that we have called ourselves with offensive presumption, The Church, and have even gone to the Legislalature of the State, as you have done, to ask for the incorporation of a society under this eqclusive title, "The Church Mariners' Society"-when you can show, from the pages of any author recognized among us, such claims for their own precise order as I can show upon the pages of Dodwell and Palmer, and Hook and Hobart, and a host of others, who go far to make prelacy or perdition the alternative—then I will admit that \*Art. XVII. Of Predestination and election.

Predestination to life is the everlasting purpose of God, whereby (before the foundations of the world were laid) he hath constantly decreed by his counsel, secret to us, to deliver from curse and damnation, those whom he hath chosen in Christ out of mankind, and to bring them by Christ to everlasting salvation, as vessels made to honour. Wherefore the which he endued with so excellent a benefit of God, he called according to God's purpose by his Spirit working in due see

fort to godly persons, and such as feel in themselves the work laga of the Spirit of Christ, mortifying the works of the flesh ings of the Spirit of Carist, mortifying the works of the flesh and their earthly members, and drawing up their mind to kigh and heavenly things, as well because it doth greatly establish and confirm their faith of eternal salvation, to be enjoyed through christ, as because it doth fervently kindle their love toward God: so, for curious and carnal persons, lacking the Spirit of Christ, to have continually before the reyes the Sentence of God's Predestination, is a most dangerous downfail, whereby the Devil doth thrust, them either into desperation, or into wretchlessness of most unclean living, no less perilous than desperation. than desperation.

Fathermore, we must receive God's promises in such wise as they be generally set forth to us in holy Scripture: And in our deings, that will of God is to be fallowed, which we have supressly declared unto us in the Word of God.

BY GREELEY & McELRATH. OFFICE NO. 160 NASSAU-STREET.

High-Church pretensions do not assail the charac-

You deny that you have thus assailed their

a sham Church; yours are forged credentials;

fault of High Church pretension, if you cannot

persuade the world to believe these things. But

whether our usefulness to society would not at once

be destroyed. This is what I mean when I say

that self-respect, and self-defence, and the good

of the world, all demand a resistance of the as-

sertion that there can be no Church without a

Prelate. I have shown the legitimate conse-

quences of this position; I have shown the sense

these consequences, it is because they are odious

to others, and therefore injurious to yourselves-

from your position. You say you do not give

over all other denominations to uncovenanted

mercies. Are the covenant mercies of God then

equally shared by those who are in and those who

are out of the Church? If you admit this, you

do indeed give up the point, and take back your

unchurching dogma, and the debate may cease.

Again, you say you would welcome to your com-

munion myself and the communicants of our

ple of worship,' by fire. Yes, doubtless, but it

would be only because, by accepting your prof-

fered hospitality, we should be virtually admit-

ting that we were Prelatists for the occasion .-

How we could go to partake of a hospitality so

invidious, and so hedged round with provisos and

conditions, as for instance that we must be first

'lawfully baptized,' and not 'wilfully and

Hospitality is not worthy of the name, which is

Would you come to us, and sit down with us at

the table of our common Lord, should your 'tem-

ple of worship' be consumed by fire? Unless

you can answer this question in the affirmative, 1

hand you back your modicum of charity and hos-

pitality, until it is so far increased as to make an

acceptance of it compatible with a decent self-

the Reformation to be no Churches, and yet say

you do not unchurch those who belong to them.

Let who can, reconcile this unchurching of ag-

gregates with a churching of the individuals who

compose the aggregates. No, sir; with all your

distinctions, intended as loop-holes for the escape

of charity, your position is unchanged; you do

claim, and claim as the exclusive property of

Roman and Anglican Prelatists, the name, the

authority, the immunities, the sacraments, the

rights and blessings of the visible Church of

Christ. And I again call upon you to let the

world have the evidence of this claim; the as-

tounding consequences of which are such as to

the true issue cannot be much longer postponed.

so formidable to my argument that I purposely

avoided any notice of it. This is quite a mis-

take. I cannot perceive, in the question referred

to, any Scylla and Charybdis, any sunken rocks.

through which I feared to pass. In what I have

already offered, the question had been answered

again and again. It is in fact the very question

in debate, viz: the necessary succession of indi-

A ministry, a divinely appointed ministry,

to consist in certain internal and external signs.

such as God's grace, and God's Providence can

alone bestow upon any one; -such a ministry, I

believe, enters into the very idea of a Church,

besides being distinctly recognized in the Word

it for granted that no man of common sense will

see, in this passage to which you have so often re-

individual, before his assumption of the ministerial

to their places? In this sense, are they "called

nothing more in the text referred to than an in-

culcation of the duty of seeking the Divine direc-

tion in every way reasonable and possible at the

as I have already said, (1) in strong and pious

desires to honor our master in the preaching of

the Gospel,-(2) in the possession of the requisite

endowments, and (3) in the invitation of the

Church, (embracing the ministry and the people,)

calling the individual to the exercise of his gifts.

Just here, in the first instance: that you make

and in all supposable cases, upon its descent

through an unbroken line of persons, along

ings-which would be labor thrown away-1

am only anxious to set our opposite principles

clearly before the reader's view. For this pur-

pose, I beg your and his attention to an illustra-

tion. It shall be taken from the very sentence in

Prelate: a sentence which I hope will be long

Now you have undertaken to deny the truth

contained in the latter half of this sentence, and

be no Church without them. I shall endeavor to

called the other truth in question, and have un.

equally just, and for the following reasons.

viduals. If you require farther satisfaction upon

instify them.

not reciprocated. Let me put the question :-

knowingly schismatics'-is another question .-

ter and usefulness of those who differ from you.

VOL. III. NO. 256.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 3, 1844.

Even admitting (what I am by no means disosed to admit except for argument's sake,) that Prelacy is distinctly recognized in Scripture as character and usefulness. I consider my charthe existing form of the Christian Church at that day, it is not surely more distinctly recognized acter assailed when I am met on all hands with the insulting assertion which virtually amounts than monarchy is, as the then existing form of to this-" Sir, you are a sham minister; yours is civil government. "Render unto Casar the hings that are Casar's;" "Honor the King; you have no right to preach the Gospel." It is no The powers that be are ordained of God," says inspired authority. I may remark, in passing, teat when you can show as good a proof text for should you succeed in persuading them, I ask exclusive assumptions in the Church, as these and some others which the advocates of the exclusive Divine right of kings can show, I shall be disposed to think much better of the modesty of those assumptions. Supposing, however, that an equally pointed recognition of Prelacy can be shown, as that which the believers in monarchy appeal to-would it justify you in making it, as in which it is understood by the world, and by you do make it, absolutely and without any exyour own writers. If you now start back from ception, essential to the very being of the Church Is there no room to be allowed for mistake-no ground for the possible supposition that Prelacy, and not because they are not logically derived like monarchy, might be dropped to suit circumstances, and yet not actually destroy the Church, and leave it without God's blessing? If some should affirm that there is so strong an affinity between Prelacy and monarchy that they should to together, (and this seemed to be the belief of King James I-whose hatred for Presbyterianism often found vent in his favorite maxim, "No Bishop, no King,") and if others should affirm that a republic in the state requires a republic in the Church; and if upon these principles they should severally agree to arrange the order of Church government-the question occurs whethor either of these classes of persons could by justly charged by the other with the guilt of absolutely

subverting the Church. Now in respect to both the Church and the tate, both of them institutes distinctly recognized in the Bible, I boldly affirm (and I pray you observe that this is the substance of my first argument, which you have not so much as touched,) that the Bible does not make a particular form of either indispensable to the existence of either. The passage sI have referred to, upon which a staunch high Churchman in England would build the exclusive divine right of Queen Victoria, do not, as you will admit, justify such a consequence. If they did, then was our revolution recellion, and our present existence is a continued respect. Again, you pronounce the Churches of rebellion against a constitution which God has appointed. Will you take this consequence? If not, why? The word of God no where recognizes a popular government in the state. There s no mention there of a President, chosen by the opular voice. On the contrary the authority ooks altogether the other way.

What then? What reply will you make to the criptural argument for the exclusive divine right of Kings? Precisely this, which I make to your laim of the exclusive Divine right of Prelates; that the office-bearers of the State are not the essence of the State-that God has divinely apprecise details of Government or the mode of constituting Governors—that He has enjoined civil law and obedience to civil law, but has not enjoined that the law-makers shall be hereditary monarchs, whose authority is derived from their revealing light, and of that "truth which is mighty and will pointed Government, but has not prescribed any require evidence little short of demonstration to stituting Governors-that He has enjoined civil I now proceed more immediately to the point joined that the law-makers shall be hereditary monarchs, whose authority is derived from their in bringing you. If our readers will be patient, predecessors, and theirs again from other prede-I promise to be patient myself, in the hope that cessors in an unbroken monarchical succession, akin to your apostolical succession-in one word, You seem to think that a certain query, which that there may be a state, divinely authorized by closes your last letter but one, contains something His province-a state meeting all the substantial requirements of civil Government-a state with competent officers-and yet a state without a

The analogy might be indefinitely pursued. were this the time-it is perfect. God has appointed a government in his Church-he has established a ministry-he has warranted the appointment of agents to carry out the necessary purposes of a Church relation. Up to this point this point, I hope my succeeding remarks will fur- we agree-but at this point, as I have said, we diverge. You are not willing to allow of a diversity of judgment as to the appointment and inducministry to the exercise of the duties of which tion of these agents, but actually make it essenthere should be God's call, which call I defined tial that they should, in every case, become possessed of their rights by a sort of hereditary and inbroken descent. This is your theory of exclusive legitimacy, and, as I have shown, it finds its counterpart in the monarchical legitimacy of the old world, judged by which the government of the United States is not a government at all; and has Now, I maintain that with such a call one is as none of the rights, and none of the duties of a really "called of God as was Aaron," for I take government. Upon this principle, we are bound to renounce our constitution, and at once fall back upon the principle of a succession, by submitting

ferred, any thing more than that every particular ourselves to the Queen of America. But as it will be some time before the people office, should be guided by some divine directions. of this land can be brought to this conclusion as Aaron and his sons were called by a direct call to the state, so I am sure it will be some time from God given to Moses in express terms. Do before they can admit the conclusion as to your you mean that it is by such a call as this, that Church, or any other individual Church. Just your Prelates, priests and deacons are summoned as in the state, there were abundant reasons for the rejection of the empire of Great Britain, and of God as was Aaron?" Taking for granted that for a reorganization of a new government growing none have yet reached the point of claiming, in out of the great charter of human rights which behalf of the ministry, an inspired appaintment lies aback of all governments, so in the church, of each individual, such as that of Aaron, there is when a necessity exists, Christians may fall back upon the great charter of religious truth, the Bible, abandon an old and intolerable tyranny, and reorganize themselves as a Church of

present time. Such a divine direction consists, And farther, as in the State, when reorganized, the necessity of officers, and the necessity of appointing and inducting them according to some established rule, will be apparent, so in the Church, when reorganized, the same necessity will originate rules more or less accordant with truth and justice. And this is the sense in which you are Where, then, does this discussion rub? At what point do your route and mine diverge ?to understand all the rules in regard to the appointment and induction of a ministry which you the very existence of the ministry, and of course find in the several formularies of the reformed the validity of its functions, depend necessarily, churches.

You came out of the Roman hierarchy, some what later than the Churches on the Continent; which line alone can be conveyed what some so far as that hierarchy could, it deprived all the have called "Episcopal grace." In other words, reformed bodies of their ecclesiastical rights. you affirm an unbroken chain of ministers—we They did not heed this, but quietly proceeded to exercise the rights inherent in Christian believers. affirm a perpetuated ministry; yours is a succession of men, ours a succession of truth; you in- and of which no excommunication can deprive sist upon the officers, we upon the office. Instead them, and to organize themselves into Christian of following your remarks through all their wind-

By considering these statements, the reader will see that insuperable objections must lie against the figment of which you make so much, (but which you have not yet attempted to prove.) the Mr. Cheate's noble oration which occasioned to the existence of a lawful government and a your utterance of the unchurching dogma. "A lawful ministry in the Church. I bring you back State without a King-a Church without a again to this point. I am quite sure that you have seen along that it is the turning point, and considering the insuperable difficulties by which it is beset. I am not surprised that you are unwilling to confront them. You claim such a succession, have affirmed, not that there may a Church with as the very basis upon which alone the unchurch-Prelates, (which I freely admit) but that there can | ing dogma can possibly rest. I deny that Scripture prescribes it as invariably necessary, and show that you might, with equal justice, have have again and again called for the proof. The burden of proof hes on you. Hoping that you dertaken to prove, not that their may be a State | will feel that you are now hedged in, and remindwith a King, but that there cannot be a State ing you that, in order to justify your bold tone without one. To my apprehension, it would have and prove a tenet which carries with it such asbeen quite edifying and agreeable to the sturdy tounding results, you must produce the most unrepublicans at the New-England festival, if her doubted evidence, I beg leave to say in conclu-Majesty's consul, had he chanced to be present, sion that you are called upon to prove your point, Jobbing Hardware. had followed Dr. Wainwright's challenge of the by establishing the three following propositions.

one position, by a similar challenge of the other. But this by the way. The point of my present interrupted succession of individuals, in order to remark is, that such a challenge would have been | the validity of ministerial character and acts.

in the line of diocesan Bishops; and after estab.

lishishing these two propositions, then III. That you can claim such a succession for your ministry, so that not a link of the chain shall be wanting; and, considering what powers you claim for your ministry, (upon which point I will hereafter make some developements,) and considering also the grounds upon which you claim those powers, you must not leave the shadow of a doubt as to your possession of this famous Apostolical

After you have given your views upon these points, I shall have more to say.

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The Songs are by various authors. Some of them have been written expressly for the Minstrel; others have been gleaned from the public journals, and other publications of the day.

J. S. L. day.

Germantown, Oct. 1812

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A LLEN'S LADIES' FRENCH BOOTS.—

The attention of the Ladies of New-York is decidedly directed to this beautiful article, as manufactured by Mr. Allen, 70 Lispenard street. Go anto what society we may, it is "the elegance of the fit and out of Allen's Boots and Shoes." Hence it is that he is always busy, while others are complaining. Their quality cannot be surpassed, nor their beauty excelled, Such a masturpiece of a Mechanic ought, and doubtless will receive the best patronage. His next and centrel state is at 70 Lispenard-st. near Broadway

NOTICE TO EAPTISTS -For sale, one half I the lease of Few No. 92 to the First Baptist Church, cor-er of Broome and Elizabeth streets. It has eight years to m. Apply to Miss Jane McCollick, 233 Washington street, febt iw.

EXTRA FAMILY FLOUR-1500 bbls "Rail-Venice,"" Castalia," " Akron," " Smith," and

ther fancy brands.

2000 bbls favorite brands Genesec, Ohio and Michigan.

150 haif bbls Globe Mills Genasee.

Bbls and half bbis Buckwheat, Linwood Mills and other tunds.
In store and for sale by CLARK & COLEMAN,
d21 3tis&law6w\*

REFINED SUGAR REDUCED IN PRICE. WOOLSEY AND WOOLSEY from this date

WOOLSEY AND WOOLSEY from this date
offer their "Standard" DOUBLE REFINED SU
GARS at the following low cash prices, viz:
Load ... I cents per pound. When less than 5 packages are
Crashed 11 do do purchased half a cent per pound
The above are packed as forflows:
Loaves in Boxes of 300 pounds
Crashed in Bols, of 200 do
Powdered in Bols, of 200 do
Apply to the New-York Patent Sugar Refinery, corner of
South and Montgomery sts. or at 89 Wall st.
N. B. Orders out of the city must be accompanied by a reouth and Montgomery sts. or at 89 wall st.
N. B. Orders out of the city must be accompanied by a re.
If Im

DEFINED SUGARS.-R. L. & A. STUART R are now selling the various qualities of their steam refined Sugars in quantities of five packages, and upwards, at as low ash prices as any other refinery.
The Sugars are packed as follows, without charge for packages: Loaves in boxes of 300 lbs.

to tide water where such Coal and Ore are found together.— The communication is complete with Philadelphia and Balti-more, by Canals and Railway. For Pamphlets descriptive of the property, and farther information, apply to Archibald Mclatyre, Albany; to Archibald Robertson, Philadelphia; or to the undersuped at No. 28 Merchants' Exchange, New York, where may be seen specimens of the coal and ore; also, maps and sections of the property. n13 6m.\* W. R. CASEV, Civil Engineer.

NEW ORLEANS PACKAGE EXPRESS-

livered in much less time than by any other line. NOTICE TO NEW FIRMS.

MERCHANTS about establishing new firms
are requested to peruse the following CARD:
The subscribers having been established for a number of
years, and being practical SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, would acquaint alere ants and others that they have concluded to reduce their CHARGES (for cash only) 50 PR. CENT. BELOW their former PRICES.

THE All work executed by them to be in their well known SUFERIOR STYLE.

ACKERMAN & MILLER, 1912 300

No. 103 Nassau st. near Ann.

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.-L. & B. SKEL-LENGER, No. 69 Cortlandt-street, and corner of Fulton and Greenwich-streets, respectfully inform their friends, and

THE undersigned, CIVIL ENGINEERS, will

DEAD WHAT SHERMAN'S LOZENGES

MIAVE DONE .- Mr. DAY, boot maker, No. 20 Tiltoms of worms he thought they met his case; so he purchased a box of Sherman's Worm Lozenges. A few doses brought away, as he judged, about two quarts of worms, and entirely cured him. A multitude of similar cases might be mentioned where children and adults had suffered all but death from

ed where children and adults had suffered all but death from worms, and nothing gave relief but Sherman's Lozenges.

Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, and even Consumption, are all sooner cured by Sherman's Cough Lozenges than any other known remedy. They allay the tickling in a few seconds, and enable those afflicted with the most harrassing coughs to aleep whole nights. The Rev. Dr. Durbar, Rev. Mr. DeForest, Rev. Dr. Eastmend and hundreds of thousands cao attest to their happy virtues as others can to the efficacy of Sherman's Cough Lozenges, for headache, palpitation, lowness of spirits, sea sickness and lassitude, from bodily or mental evertions, and for the wonderful properties of Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, which costs but 12i cents, and is a warranted cure for rheumatism and lumbago, pain or of Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, which costs but 121 cents, and is a warranted cure for rheumatism and lumbago, pain or weakness in the breast, side, back, or any part of the body—Ask for Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, and see that his name and his fac simile with directions for use are on the back. There are a great many worthless imitations hawked about and sold by unprincipled druggists. Remember to get Sherman's Lozenges and Plasters and Truss—none others, or you will be decryed.

S50 REWARD—SIGN OF REMOVAL.—
mises to Maiden Lane since we removed in September to the
new store, No. 25, on the first block from Broadway, advising
our customers where we had located, all of which have been
tolen. The above reward will be promptly paid to any peron who will give such information as will lead to the conviction of the thief or thieves, by HORACE H. DAY,
Successor to the Roxbury India Rubber Company,
Warehouse 25 Maiden Lane.

Day's first premium Sheet Rubbers, Over-Shoes, for Genlemen, are are retailed in New-York only at the store of the
manufacturer, and by Leary & Co. and St. John, Hatters,
lived way, and all have his name inside, and are warranted in
every pespect.

L'IVE DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for the recovery of a Surtont Coat with veiret collar, of

[[ANTED-Employment as waiter, to drive or V mind horses by an active, steady man, with good refer

DOARDING IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—
D Four or five persons can be handsomely accommodated with board in a private family in the upper part of the City.

Aux communications addressed to the subscribers will reattention. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.
7 Broad street.

EXCHANGE HOTEL-BALTINOKE.—
FRASTUS COLEMAN has this day taken HENBRY F. JACKSON into pertnership, and in future the
fouse will be conducted in the name of Coleman & Jackson.
The patronage of the traveling public and influence of our

Baltimore, Fed. 1, 1841. THEATHING COPPER .- 100 cases English, 16 to 32 oz., for sale by 120 2w GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO., 78 South st. ARSAPARILLA.—30 bales Honduras, for sale

BOOK-BINDERS SHAVINGS WANTED, for cash or in trade for boards, at manufacturers' prices, by GAUNT & DERRICKSON. 159 South-street, near Peck sitp. I K. PAKK'S only true celebrated highly im-

• proved Manifold Letter Writer.—This article produces a Letter and Duplicate at the same time without the use of pan or luk-pet the resemblance is so near that it can scarcely be J. K. Park would refer his friends and the public generally the New-York press, which teems with praise at the rast ngroversent he has made in the above article, and invites on to call and examine the extensive assortment he has on and convince themselves of the utility and cheapness of

bought elsewhere, at his Stationery and Patent Blank book and Bank Ledger Depot, 37 John street, 3 doors below N. B.—This Writer is warranted to bear the change of any limite, and will neither smut nor rub off, at the same time aving all the hair strokes of the pen. j10 jm COAL! COAL!!-At \$5 25 per ton-Broken,

Erg and large Stove—The subscriber is now delivering best Peach Orchard Red Ash Coal at the above low price, reash, well screened and weighed by a City weigher.

PETER CLINTON, 21 2m\* Yard corner of King and Greenwich sts. IVERPOOL COAL-For sale from yard, or

direct from ship, Liverpool Coal, of superior quality, at low market price. Consumers are invited to call on the abscriber before leaving their orders elsewhere, as he is demined to sell a first rate article at an extremely low price to T. STOKES DICKERSON, 107 Authony-st. COAL! COAL!!-The real genuine Red Ask

Peach Orchard, not purchased at the dock of second hand orders, but at the fountain head, at the mines, where we get he first quality of Corl, and will be delivered at the following stices, free of cartage, well screened from the yard, a sworm reigher's endorsement on the back of each ticket: Nut \$5, tove \$0.25, Broken or Egg \$5.50, from the Lump; Lackarana \$5, Ledigh \$5, Liverpool, screened, \$9, Yard 504, Washington st. near Spring. GUERNSEY & CO. 09 DEACH ORCHARD COAL.—The subscriber has now on hand, for sale, the above coal of all sizes, which he offers for sale at a low market price, from the yard. Orders sent through the Despatch Post, or left at the office of he subscriber, will be promptly attended to.

T. STOKES DICKERSON, No. 107 Anthony st.,

rear of Broadway Tabernacle.
Liverpool and Sydney Coal for family use or Smith's, on and, for sale as above. Also Ash and Lenigh Coal of all

DOLISH YOUR STOVES AND GRATES-Every body in Boston are polishing their stoves and grates with Wm. Brown's Pencil Paste. No better evidence of neatwhen you enter a dwelling, than to notice the stoves and safe well polished. We would recommend for this pur-WM. BROWN'S PENCIL PASTE. It is put up in British Lustre and Black Lead, as its lustre is brighter, benger, and is used with much less dust and trouble. In basts lenger, and is used with much less dust and trouble. In one minute after it gets dry, by the application of a brush you act a heautiful polish. For sale at WM. BDOWN'S, 481 Washington street. Retailed by all the Druggists and Groce-ry Stores in Boston, Salem, Lowell, Worcester, Portland, Springfield. Dealers and families can be supplied of A. B. & D. SANDS, Oruggists, No. 79 Fulton street, 273 Broadway, 77 Fast Broadway. East Broadway.

DRINTERS AND BINDERS WAREROOMS Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-streer, New-York.—The "HOE" can ing Press, Machine and Saw Manufactory, being under the management and direction of Richard M. Hoe and Robert Hoe, continue to manufacture at greatly reduced prices, Printing Presses, Hydrautic Presses, Standing Presses, Self-inking Machines, Chases, Cases, and every article necessary for a complete printing office, a supply of which, including type, ink, &c. they keep constantly on hand.

Hoe & Co.'s Patent Single Cylinder Press has been recently

intable, and less hable to get out of order. It is the only ina-chine adapted to the most rapid newspaper printing.

They are also the manufacturers of the Patent Washington and Smith Presses, which are so extensively used by printers broughout the United States and Canadas. They call the at-ention of Printers to their New Machine Card Press, with which one boy can print 1500 cards per hour in the best style. This machine is very simple, and not liable to get out of order, inhare accounts is self-acting.

This machine is very simple, and not hable to get out of order, to inking apportus is self-acting.

The "HOE" Cof also manufacture a Cylinder Job Press, of large foolscap size, which requires two boys to attend it, who at the same time drive the machine with their feet. It will print from 1500 to 2000 impressions per hour, and do good

Editors and that all orders entrusted to them will receive prompt and carefulattention.

Editors and publishers will be supplied with estimates in detail for Printing Offices or Binderies, by informing us of the style and quantity of work which they desire to do.

Hoe & Co. also manufacture Cast Steel, Mill, Pit, Crosscur, Circular, and other Saws, a supply of which they keep constantly on hand.

Jobbins and Machine work in general.

N. B. Publishers of Newspapers in the United States or Canada, who will insert this advertisement three times before the 1st of next July, and send one copy of their paper to us containing it, will be entitled to the payment of their bills on purch using four times the amount thereof.

New York, Jan. 27th, 1811.

62 2m&stD&W

THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY

Capital, \$300,000—Office, No. 54 Wall street.

BIRECTORS.

Caleb O. Halsted,
Najah Taylor,
Milliam W. Todd, Meigs D. Benjamin,
J. Phillips Phomix, William Couch,
Fanning C. Tucker, B. L. Woolley,
David Lee,
Dohn D. Wolfe,
Micah Baldwin,
Edward Anthony.

R. HAVENS, President.
d18 tf LEWIS PHILLIPS, Secretary,

DEAS .- 200 chests Southong; 200 half chests 150 half chests Ning Yong Southong.

120 hair chests Ning Yong Souchong.
190 do Caper Souchong.
10 chests fine Mohee Powchong.
120 fancy boxes line Mohee Souchong.
130 chests Hyson.
131 fancy boxes Hyson, fine.
134 chests to young Hyson.
135 hair Chests. 250 haif chests do. 400 chests Hyson Skin. 50 half chests superior Gunpowder. 254 haif chests 8) do do Imperial.
All country packed and of late importation.
For sale by GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

THE CANTON TEA COMPANY
Principal Store 121 Chatham-street, New York.

Branch Store, 318 Bleecker-street, New York.

Branch Store, 318 Bleecker-street, New York.

Algency at 116 Fullon-street, Brooklyn.

Also, corner of Main and Van Houlon-st., Paterson, N.J.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND

L country families, and purchasers for the approaching holidays in general, to their several establishments where they think will be found by far the best selection of pure and unadulterated Teas in the United States. The universal popularity and renown of their House, with reference to high qualities, low prices and upright dealing, is too well understood to render further comment necessary.

Original and only warehouse for the sale of Howqua's Elack
Tea. Observe!!!-Strangers will be particular to remember the number of the principal store in Chatham-street, vizitally between Psariand Rosevell-sts, as inseeking for it, they are liable to be led astray by a little store just started at 404 Chatham-street (nert door to Lorillard's Snuff and Tobacco Store) under the name of Caulon Tea' Store. The public will also be pleased to take notice that the Canton Tea Company have nothing to do with any other stores whatever, except those described at the ton of this advertisement. 43 2m

pany have nothing to do with any other stores whatever, except those described at the top of this advertisement. d3 2m TEAS .- 300 half chests Young Hyson, Canton

i packed, for sale by
d7 of GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO...78 South-st

HATS.—J. H. MONARQUE calls the attended of the public to his assortment of Fine Far Hats at the very low price of Three Dollars.

228 BOWERY

ECONOMY AND FASHION.—The subscriber has reduced his superior imitation Moleskin Hats on fur bodies to the extreme low price of \$2 25. The above are an elegant Dress Hat, and will compare advantageously with hats sold at \$2 50 and \$3. Also constantly manufacturing Fur and Silk of the best quality, latest patterns, and at the

lowest city prices.
N. B. Ceuntry dealers supplied by the case as low, if not N. B. Ceuntry dealers supplied by the case as low, if not lower, than any ether house in this city.

J. W. KELLOGG, 132 Canal street, corner of Thompson-street HULL'S TRUSSES .- Notice to Run-HULLS I RUSSES.—Notice to Ruptured Persons.—Persons afflicted with ruptures
may rely upon the best instrumental sid the
world affords, on application at the office, No
4 Veney-street, or to either of the agents in the principal towns
in the United States. Be careful to examine the back pad of
Hull's Trusses, to see if they are endorsed by Dr. Hull'n writing. None are genuine, or to be relied upon as good, with
out his signature.